

1849-50.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE

IN BOSTON:

CIRCULAR

OF THE

MEDICAL FACULTY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

INCLUDING

REPORTS OF CASES

IN THE

Massachusetts General Hospital.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY DAVID CLAPP.

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* The legal style of the Corporation is, "The President and Fellows of Harvard College."

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Librarian.

MEDICAL COLLEGE IN BOSTON.

THE Medical Department of Harvard University was established in the year 1783. For many years the Lectures were delivered in Cambridge, and were attended by a portion of the academical students as well as by those who were devoting themselves to the pursuit of Medicine as a profession. The greater facilities offered by the neighboring city for the prosecution of medical studies led to the removal of the institution to Boston in the year 1810, the transfer not implying any change in the relation of this department and the University, under the general control of which the Medical School has always remained. The Faculty are appointed, and the Medical Degree conferred, by the Corporation and Overseers of the University.

The building erected in Mason street, in 1816, being found insufficient in its accommodations for the gradually increasing numbers of the school, it was decided in 1846 to erect a new and costly edifice, in a part of the city which the Massachusetts General Hospital had already made the daily resort of students. A large lot of ground was very liberally presented by Dr. George Parkman, in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital, upon which the present building was erected.

The College edifice is of ample dimensions, and well warmed and ventilated throughout. It contains, on the second floor, two large Lecture rooms, the Chemical Laboratory, and the Library. On the floor above are the Theatre, in which the Lectures on Anatomy, Surgery and Pathological Anatomy, are delivered, the Professors' and Demonstrators' rooms, and the capacious and elegant hall containing the Warren Anatomical Museum. The ground floor is occupied by the Janitor's apartments, rooms attached to the laboratory, etc. The Dissecting Room is a separate hall attached to the main building.

The Clinical teaching given to the students of the College was at first confined to the cases furnished by the Infirmary of the Boston Almshouse. In 1810, an effort was commenced by Drs. John Warren, James Jackson and John C. Warren, to raise funds for a Hospital, as an auxiliary to the Medical School. This effort, which was interrupted by the war, was renewed at a later period, and resulted in the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the McLean Asylum for the Insane.

The former of these institutions has always been open and made available for clinical instruction to the students of the Medical School. Many of its physicians and surgeons have been teachers in the Medical School, and six of the seven Professors now in office are or have been connected with the Hospital in one or the other capacity. Public visits of the class take place with the physicians and surgeons, and clinical lectures are delivered upon the cases regularly throughout the course. On Saturdays, surgical operations are performed in the presence of the students.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is everywhere known for its noble endowments, its perfect accommodations and the singular excellence of its general arrangements. Within the last three years it has received great additions, nearly doubling its capacity and rendering it capable of accommodating one hundred and eighty patients. The student enjoys every advantage for the study of disease in the wards of this magnificent institution. In very few private families are the comforts and luxuries required by the sick so amply provided, and the progress of disease is consequently seen under peculiar advantages, often wanting in crowded and comparatively ill-furnished public establishments. The liberality of the Trustees of the Hospital has thrown its wards open to the Medical Class without any fee, and it may be added, that, throughout the whole year, it offers a school where the student and practitioner can always find enough to occupy him in the various forms of medical and surgical disease continually presented.

The number and variety of the medical and surgical cases and surgical operations presented at this institution, may be learned from the tables appended to this circular, and prepared from the Hospital Records of cases.

It is well known that the great discovery of ETHERIZATION was first publicly brought forward in the Massachusetts General Hospital. The Operating Theatre was the scene of the first decisive experiments which proved its then wonderful capabilities. Since that period, the use of ether has become familiar in the remotest parts of the civilized world; and, though various feeling has occasionally excluded it from a public institution, yet the day is now past when its efficacy or its safety can be questioned. Since its introduction it has been constantly in use at the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is there customary to offer to the subject of a surgical operation the alternative of availing himself of this method of avoiding pain, and it is very rare in such a case that ether is not accepted. No accident has resulted from its use in this institution, and it is believed that there is no better opportunity of becoming familiar with the phenomena of etherization, and the rules for its use, than is here afforded by the observation of a few weeks' surgical practice.

In the Massachusetts Medical College, the means of illustration of several important branches have been recently very much extended.

In the *Anatomical* department, a series of several hundred large colored illustrations, with carved and plaster models of many organs, the structure of which is difficult of explanation, are employed in aid of the demonstration on the subject.

In *Surgery*, the extensive suite of colored models imported and presented by Dr. Hayward. Numerous dry and wet preparations, together with colored diagrams and plates, are employed to illustrate the subject.

The Lectures on *Theory and Practice* are also illustrated by a series of Thibert's preparations, showing many of the most striking changes produced by disease.

In the Lectures on *Pathological Anatomy*, frequent use is made of recent specimens of disease, as well as large colored plates, the various preparations contained in the Warren Museum, and the Cabinet of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement.

Practical Anatomy is so far facilitated by the laws of the State of Massachusetts, that an ample supply of subjects can now be depended upon. Every class formed will have at least two opportunities of dissection, and probably more, if desired. The Demonstrator will attend regularly at the dissecting room, and aid the students in their pursuit of this most important and too often neglected branch of study.

The *Warren Anatomical Museum*, displayed to great advantage in the splendid hall of the College, will be opened once a week to the students, and the Professor of Pathological Anatomy will explain the character of the specimens and preparations to the class during this visit. This collection already contains a great number of curious and instructive specimens, and is fast improving by the labors of different contributors, and the appropriation from the income of Dr. Warren's munificent donation.

The *Library* of the College is receiving accessions every year from the expenditure of the whole amount of the matriculation fees for its increase. The wants of the students are consulted in the purchases made, including numerous duplicates of text books, and the most important works published in this country are already in the collection.

An association for mutual improvement was formed among the students in the year 1810, under the name of the *Boylston Medical Society* of Harvard University. This Society has existed to the present time, and is now in a very flourishing condition. A fund left by the liberal benefactor, after whom the Society was named, enables it to award three annual premiums for the best dissertations presented by members of the Society. Many elaborate essays have been called forth by these premiums, and among them those of the present year have been eminently distinguished for their thorough, mature and philosophical character.

In the same quarter of the city with the College and Hospital, is situated the *Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary*, which, by the kindness of the officers of this excellent institution, is rendered easily accessible to all students interested in the important class of diseases there treated.

STATUTE REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO MEDICAL DEGREES.

The Faculty of Medicine consists of the President, and the Medical Professors and Lecturers, one of whom, to be chosen by themselves, shall always be Dean. Students shall matriculate with the Dean, by entering their names in a book kept by him (which shall contain an obligation

that they will submit to the laws of the University and to the direction of the Faculty of Medicine), and by paying three dollars. The Faculty shall hold two examinations annually for the medical degree, at which three members shall be a *quorum* for business. The first examination shall be held on the day next succeeding that on which the winter courses end, at ten o'clock, A. M. The second, on the Monday next but one preceding the Commencement in July, at ten o'clock, A. M. In extraordinary cases, the Faculty may hold meetings for examination at other times.

Each candidate shall furnish evidence that he is twenty-one years old. He shall have attended two full courses of the Lectures in this College. Nevertheless, a similar course in any other College or University approved by the Medical Faculty, may take the place of one of these. A third course may be attended without fee. But no two courses of Lectures shall be admitted to qualify students for gratuitous admission to Lectures ~~or graduation~~ in this School, which have not been attended in separate years, or at least six months from each other, and in Schools in which the teachers are not less than six, and in which the time occupied by Lectures is not less than four months. He shall have studied three full years with a regular physician, and be of good moral character. If not graduated in the Arts, he shall satisfy the Faculty in respect to his knowledge of the Latin language and experimental philosophy. Certificates of competent persons will be received as satisfactory proof of these facts. Four weeks before examination, he shall hand or send to the Dean a medical dissertation written by himself—certificates of time from the physicians with whom he has studied—tickets to the Lectures, and the graduating fee, which is twenty dollars. The Dean shall submit the dissertations to the Faculty. Each candidate having complied with these statutes shall be examined separately in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Midwifery, Surgery, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and upon his dissertation. The decision in regard to each shall be made and declared to him at the close of his examination, by the votes of the major-part of the members of the Faculty present, and, if favorable, shall be recorded by the Dean, and by him certified to the President, to be laid before the *Senatus Academicus*. Those candidates who have received from the *Senatus Academicus* the final approbation and degree, will, after the Spring graduation, receive their diplomas from the Dean; and those who may be approved at the Summer examination will receive their degrees and diplomas in Cambridge on Commencement day.

The Lectures for Medical Students, on the various branches mentioned in the Statutes, are delivered at the Massachusetts Medical College in Boston. They commence annually on the first Wednesday in November, and continue four months.

CASES OCCURRING IN THE MASS. GEN. HOSPITAL, DURING THE YEAR 1848.

IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Typhoid Fever, - - -	70	Disease of Uterus, - - -	
Capillary Bronchitis, - - -	1	Anæmia, - - -	
Pneumonia, - - -	9	Disease of Heart, - - -	4
Dyspepsia, - - -	12	Tuberculosis, - - -	2
Secondary Syphilis, - - -	3	Albuminuria, - - -	3
Tertiary, - - -	1	Acute Rheumatism, - - -	18
Hypochondriasis, - - -	6	Lethargy, - - -	1
Epilepsy, - - -	5	Paraplegia, - - -	9
Leucorrhœa, - - -	2	Jaundice, - - -	4
Eczema, - - -	7	Chronic Rheumatism, - - -	7
Gastro-Enteritis, - - -	1	Cancer of Stomach, - - -	2
Melanosis, - - -	1	Amenorrhœa, - - -	7
Gangrene of Lungs, - - -	5	Ptosia, - - -	1
Irritable Urethra, - - -	2	Acute Bronchitis, - - -	4
Ulcer, - - -	1	Chronic " - - -	2
Intermittent Fever, - - -	6	Ascites, - - -	5
Bilious Fever, - - -	2	Otorrhœa, - - -	1
Psoriasis, - - -	1	Laryngitis, - - -	1
Dysentery, - - -	12	Effects of drinking cold water, - - -	1
Hemiplegia, - - -	4	Scrofula, - - -	2
Prolapse of Uterus, - - -	2	Disease of Liver, - - -	2
Delirium Tremens, - - -	5	Elephantiasis, - - -	1
Dysphagia, - - -	2	Paralysis, - - -	7
Acne Rosacea, - - -	1	" from lead, - - -	1
Cynanche, - - -	1	Mania, - - -	2
Disease of Kidney, - - -	2	Disease of Bones, - - -	1
Headache, - - -	2	Menorrhagia, - - -	1
Disease of Stomach, - - -	2	Hysteria, - - -	1
Acute Meningitis, - - -	1	Prurigo, - - -	1
Disease of Knee Joint, - - -	1	Syphilomania, - - -	2
Abdominal Tumor, - - -	2	Disease of Rectum, - - -	2
Colica Pictonum, - - -	2	Pityriasis, - - -	1
Tonsillitis, - - -	1	Dysuria, - - -	1
Neuralgia, - - -	14	Scabies, - - -	1
Typhus, - - -	6	Spinal Irritation, - - -	1
Cerebral Disease, - - -	7	Debility, - - -	1
Chronic Gastritis, - - -	4	Gastrodynia, - - -	2
Acute " - - -	2	Constipation, - - -	1
Phthisis, - - -	60	Carcinoma, - - -	1
Chorea, - - -	1	Disease of Scalp, - - -	3
Diarrhœa, Acute, - - -	3	Pulmonary Disease, - - -	4
" Chronic, - - -	14	Starvation, - - -	1
Diabetes, - - -	2	Abscess in Pleura, - - -	1

Chronic Pleurisy,	2	Cough,	3
Acute "	8	Aphthæ,	1
Lepa,	1	"Spasm,"	1
Hæmatemesis,	1	Concussion,	1
Pericarditis and Pleurisy,	1		

IN THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fracture of Thigh,	15	Phymosis,	1
" of Leg,	21	Whitlow,	1
" of Skull,	3	Sprains,	2
" of Jaw,	2	Spermatorrhœa,	1
" of Sternum,	1	Dislocation of Hip,	4
" of Pelvis,	1	" of Spine,	1
" of Clavicle,	3	" of Arm,	2
" of Ribs,	3	" of Clavicle,	1
" of Arm,	6	Stricture of Urethra,	5
Abscess,	20	Fistula in Ano,	11
Ulcers,	26	Hydrocele,	13
Cancer of Lip,	4	Burns and Scalds,	13
" " Breast,	8	Concussion,	6
" " Tongue,	2	Hernia,	5
Melanosis,	1	Contusion,	6
Hare-Lip,	3	Tumors,	14
Disease of Spine,	8	Syphilis,	3
" of Hip,	12	Gun-Shot Wounds,	3
" of Knee,	20	Incised Wounds,	4
" of Testis,	5	Necrosis,	3
" of Rectum,	4	Fistula in Perinæo,	2
" of Pelvis,	5	Aneurism,	1
" of Bladder,	3	Rupture of Aorta,	1
" of Foot,	7	Varicocele,	5
" of Eye,	4	Hæmorrhoids,	2
" of Neck,	4	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,	2
" of Uterus,	1	Injury to Head,	5
Scrofula,	14	" to Arm,	7
Talipes Varus,	1	" to Leg,	6
Frost Bite,	2	Scrofula,	19

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

- January 1, Actual Caution.
 Division of Tendo-Achillis.
 Fistula in Ano.
 7, Removal of Tumor from Abdomen.
 8, Radical Cure of Hernia.
 10, Amputation of Thigh.
 Reduction of Luxated Humerus.
 22, Hare-Lip.

- 22, Polypus Nasi.
Amputation of Uvula.
Enlarged Tonsils.
- 23, Removal of Warts from Groin.
Reduction of Strangulated Hernia.
Division of Stricture of Urethra.
Insertion of Seton through Breast.
- 25, Radical Cure of Hernia.
- 29, Removal of Cancer of Lip.
Seton through Cyst in Neck.
- 30, Radical Cure of Hernia.
- Feb. 5, Removal of Preputial Warts.
- 8, Reduction of Dislocated Clavicle.
- 12, Puncture of Hydrocele.
Removal of Toe Nail.
Tumor from Neck.
- 18, Removal of Atheroma.
Removal of Pterygium.
Paracentesis Abdominis.
- 22, Amputation of Uvula.
- 23, Removal of Pin from Throat.
Breaking down Stiff Elbow.
- 26, Radical Cure of Hydrocele.
Puncture of "
Injection of "
Castration.
Polypus Nasi.
Tonsils.
- March 4, Fistula in Ano.
- 11, Lithotrity.
Amputation of Thigh.
- 12, Ligature of Left Carotid.
Amputation of Finger.
- 13, Amputation of Left Leg.
- 16, Actual Caution.
- 21, Ligature of Carotid.
- 25, Hare-Lip.
Polypus Nasi.
- 31, Radical Cure of Hernia.
Amputation of Thigh.
- April 1, Amputation of Feet.
Polypus Nasi.
- 3, Radical Cure of Hydrocele.
Amputation of Left Breast.
- 5, Fistula in Ano.
- 8, Removal of Condyle of Humerus.
Radical Cure of Hernia.
Amputation of Thigh.
Injection of Hydrocele.
- 16, Fistula in Ano.
- 26, Removal of Scirrhus Breast.
- 27, " of Epulis.
Amputation of Leg.

- 28, Amputation of Left Arm.
 " of Right Fore Arm.
- 29, Removal of Toe.
- May 2, Fistula in Ano.
 6, Division of Tendo-Achillis.
 7, Lithotrity.
 10, Cancer of Tongue.
 13, Cancer of Breast.
 17, Hydrocele by Incision.
 26, Lithotrity.
 27, Removal of Tumor on Head.
 29, Dislocated Humerus.
 31, Opening of Tibia.
 Removal of Encephaloid Tumor.
 Removal of Tumor from Face.
- June 3, Removal of Breast.
 Polypus Nasi.
 5, Radical Cure of Hydrocele.
 7, Operation on Lower Jaw.
 Hare-Lip.
 Puncture of Hydrocele.
 10, Cauterization of Nævus.
 18, Removal of Epulis.
 Evulsion of Toe Nail.
 24, Amputation of Breast.
 Fistula in Ano.
 Removal of Testicle.
- July 2, Operation for Necrosis.
 4, Secondary Operation on Stump.
 8, Excrescence on Vagina.
 Disease of Male Breast.
 Division of Tibialis Anticus.
 Removal of Breast.
 Evulsion of Toe Nail.
 12, Tenotomy for Club Foot.
 15, Sequestrum from Jaw.
 Amputation of Thigh.
 Hydrocele by Injection.
 17, Dissection to Urethra through Perineum.
 Operation for Strangulated Hernia.
 19, Encysted Tumor from Eye-Lid.
 Reduction of Dislocated Thigh.
 Staphyloraphy.
 26, Cyst from Neck.
 29, Examination of Tumor of Thigh.
- Aug. 8, Hydrocele Injected.
 9, Removal of Tumor from Back.
 Fistula in Ano.
 12, Removal of Testicle.
 Wry Neck.
 15, Extraction of Fish-Hook from Neck, and Ligature of
 Carotid.
 19, Removal of Breast.

- 28, Removal of Pterygia.
- 30, Radical Cure of Hernia.
- Amputation of Finger.
- Sept. 5, Radical Cure of Hydrocele.
- 10, Fistula in Ano.
- Removal of Tumor from Neck.
- Fistula in Ano.
- 14, Operation for Vesico-Vaginal Fistula.
- 23, Excision of Elbow-Joint.
- 26, Hæmorrhoids by Ligature.
- 27, Strangulated Hernia.
- Talipes Varus.
- 30, Ligature of Internal Iliac Artery.
- Oct. 4, Division of Masseters.
- 11, Caustic to Breast.
- 26, For Epulis.
- Nov. 4, Fistula in Ano.
- 7, Amputation of Finger.
- 11, " of Leg.
- 17, " of Thigh.
- 18, Fistula in Ano.
- 25, Amputation of Breast.
- Dislocation of Hip.
- Hæmorrhoids by Ligature.
- Dec. 7, Amputation of Foot.
- 9, Radical Cure of Hydrocele.
- Tumor from Head.
- 15, Extraction of Steel from Eye.
- 23, Amputation of Arm.
- 30, Varicocele by Caustic.
- Amputation of Finger.
- Hydrocele by Puncture

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MEDICAL SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1849-50.

THE Medical Lectures of Harvard University begin annually, at the new Medical College, in North Grove Street, Boston, on the first Wednesday in November, at 12 o'clock, M., and continue four months.

The following are the courses of Lectures delivered in this College.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, WALTER CHANNING, M.D.

Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, JACOB BIGELOW, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, JOHN WARE, M.D.

Chemistry, JOHN W. WEBSTER, M.D.

Anatomy and Physiology, OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.

Pathological Anatomy, JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D.

Surgery and Clinical Surgery, HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.

The fee for the whole course is \$80.

The fee for graduation is \$20; which is deposited with the Dean when application is made to him for examination.

The fee for matriculation is \$3. This fee is appropriated to the increase of the Library, and is to be paid to the Dean by all persons who propose to attend any of the courses.

The Hospital and Library are gratuitous.

Good board may be had for \$2.50 and 3.00 per week.
